

SYMPATHY DEFENDED:

OR, THE

STATE OF MEDICAL CRITICISM

I N L O N D O N,

IN THE YEAR MDCCLXXXI.

SYMPTATHY DEFENDED

STATE OF MEDICAL CRITICISM

LONDON

IN THE YEAR 1841

PRINTED BY

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OF THE

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SYMPATHY DEFENDED:

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IN LONDON,

IN THE YEAR MDCCLXXXI.

WRITTEN TO IMPROVE THE

PRINCIPLES AND MANNERS

OF THE

EDITOR OF THE

LONDON MEDICAL JOURNAL,

IN HIS PRESENT

VERY CRITICAL SITUATION.

BY A

SOCIETY OF FACULTIES:

FRIENDS TO THE PUBLIC, AND ENEMIES
TO IMPOSITION.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED, THE

CONTENTS OF DR. JACKSON'S TREATISE

ON

MEDICAL SYMPATHY.

" CUM TUA NON EDAS, CARPIS MEA CARMINA, LOELI,

" CARPERE VEL NOLI NOSTRA, VEL EDE TUA."

MART. EPIGR.

L O N D O N:

WRITTEN IN MAY 1781; AND FIRST PRINTED

IN APRIL 1784.



SYMPATHY DELIVERED

6

THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN

IN SENATE

JANUARY 1875

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE LAND OFFICE

TO THE SENATE

AND HOUSE

OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE YEAR 1874

AND

OF THE YEAR 1875

BY THE COMMISSIONER

OF THE LAND OFFICE

JOHN C. HARRIS

PRINTED

BY THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

AT THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE

IN LANSING

1875

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE greatest part of the following Pages were first written in May 1781, on the publication of the fourth Number of the London Medical Journal; but were soon after consigned to a dusty shelf, because the Writers had been strongly requested by *the person most interested* in them, (and whom they wished much to serve) to suppress them. The *silent* contempt *he* has shewn for the offending Party,

A

since

since the above period, has been so greatly and recently increased, by *unexampled insult* and *impertinence*, that it must *now* be publicly avowed; and *we* therefore, as Friends, have had permission to resent the first Offence, in the manner originally intended.

He has been further induced to give his consent to the publication of the *following Pages*, because he shortly intends a Second Edition of his Treatise on Sympathy shall appear; hoping that through *them*, the public imputation of his not being a Medical Writer, advanced
in

in the fourth Number of the London Medical Journal, will have the fair chance of being both publicly, and sufficiently, answered and refuted. The RECENT OFFENCE, alluded to above, has been so grossly personal and public, that it MAY BE, when the proper time and place offer, personally and publicly retorted by the offended Author of

SYMPATHY.

LONDON,
April 9, 1784. }

* * * The Reader is desired to take notice, that though the Editor is spoken of in general, in the plural number, (because the Journal was offered to the Public under the auspices of a *Society of Physicians*,) yet our observations are meant to apply only to the RESPONSIBLE EDITOR. *

*- See Preface to vol. I. of the Journal.

P R E F A C E.

CERTAIN FACULTIES having observed of late, that great *Depredations* have been committed on some of their *newly acquired Territories and Possessions*, by some *able-headed Book-men*, assisted by *Foreign supplies*, to the detriment, as THEY apprehend, of our *home manufactories*, THEY have thought it necessary to form themselves into A SOCIETY, not solely with the view

view of preserving THEIR OWN CONSTITUTION AND PROPERTY, but of warning other *Corporate Societies* of a *similar nature*, and in a *similar situation*, to be on their guard against the *dark and dangerous invasion* of *Foreign* (and more *private* than *public*) *Services*, with which the *Faculties* in this Kingdom are at present much *threatened* and abused. THEY mean to meet in *union*, *pro re nata*, and advise *such measures*, as may finally tend to the *preservation* of *Candour*, *Liberality*, and COMMON SENSE. Many may be *interested* in the *Success* of THEIR undertaking,

taking, and may one day or other
have occasion to thank the ANO-
NYMOUS FACULTIES, for offering
their present *attempt* to THE PUBLIC.

LONDON, }
May 1781. }

SYMPATHY

SYMPATHY DEFENDED!

OR, THE

STATE OF MEDICAL CRITICISM

IN LONDON.

"The Assassin who gives the deadly blow, concealed in the shades of
"night, shall in his turn be stabbed in the dark, without a hand to
"heal, or a heart to sympathize with his sorrows."

NEWMAN'S ESSAY.

AS Publication is a business of infinite importance, "NESCIT VOX MISSA
"REVERTI," and may give impressions either good or bad, which cannot be effaced, it is happy for those who write incorrectly, and unfairly, that their names do not appear to their Works. It is, in the next place, of no little concern to the People at large, that such Works be conducted

B

ducted with liberality and candour; that Merit may not be unjustly slandered and concealed, and *modest* Merit in particular, be deprived of self-defence, against the dark and cowardly assassins of its honour and reputation.

As a debt, which every man owes his Neighbour, as well as the Public, who wishes to be useful to the community at large, WE shall venture to take up our Pens in the defence of Literature, that the Public (but the Practitioners and Students of Medicine, in the present instance, in particular) may be put upon their guard, when they read the Monthly Publications of New Books, and not suffer themselves too hastily to side in opinion with the Anonymous Authors of them.

In the following Pages, we intend to be serious, when the subject properly admits of it, and jest with, when it will best expose,

expose, the ludicrous and unmeaning observations of *others*.

“ Ridentem dicere verum quid vetat.”

HOR.

The monthly publication, called THE LONDON MEDICAL JOURNAL, is written in the form of other Works of a similar nature.

“ *The Editors of it are men zealously*”
 (and perhaps jealously) “ *attached to the*
 “ *interests of their profession.*” * ——— “ *Of*
 “ *their merits, and the utility of their un-*
 “ *dertaking, the Public are to be the best*
 “ *judges.*” * — They have pledged them-
 selves to the Public, “ *to prosecute the Work*
 “ *with the utmost candour, having engaged*
 “ *in the undertaking on the most liberal*
 “ *principles.*” * ——— “ *For the purposes*
 “ *of their Work (which they print at their*

* The Editors' original Address to the Public.

“ *own expence,*” probably for a very good reason), “ *they import the most approved German, French, and Swedish Journals.*” * Among which, it is conjectured, some very interesting remarks on Criticism, with rules for *the Young Critic*, have fallen into *their* hands, and by which they have so well directed *their* labors, to the attainment of public approbation.

“ *Ingenious and attentive Practitioners are requested to contribute to this Work,*” on the first of principles, namely, “ *the improvement of Medical Science.*” * This request, however, it is imagined, has as yet reached the ears of few such characters, or that there is at present, in *the mind's press*, an intention of concentrating into one Publication, the successful labors of such men ; as WE have not met with

* The Editors' original Address to the Public.

any thing very striking in this way, in
the London Medical Journal.

With the view, however, of still recommending the *London Medical Journal*, on the score of critical enquiry into its merits, as an *impartial* and *well conducted* Publication, to the notice of Medical Practitioners, and Medical Writers, but in a more especial manner to the serious consideration of *those in a critical situation*; WE propose to offer a few Remarks on *Practical Criticism*, or an improved method of examining New Books; *that is, of not examining them at all.* This will very strikingly appear, in the account given of a Treatise on Sympathy, *lately* published by Dr. S. H. Jackson of London, which has by some (body's) means or other, made its way into the fourth Number of the *London Medical Journal.*

We shall proceed, then, to examine the account which the *Editors* of the Journal
have

have given of the above Treatise, “ a ca-
 “ pite ad calcem.”

The *Editors* attempted to set out, as is customary, with the Title of the Book. On what principle they failed, we leave the Reader to conjecture; but they have, in our opinions, discovered either great ignorance, (or something worse), great incorrectness, or great penetration into the minds of those, who might possibly read their Journal, before they had seen the full Title of the Book. We shall point out their error in so doing, as a beacon to others.

Since it plainly appears (by the conclusion of their account of the Book) to have been their primary and sole view, to call upon their Reader's judgment, and to enable him, by their account of the Treatise, to ascertain the Author's abilities as a *Medical Writer*, their *avowed candour*, and *liberality of sentiment*, ought to have directed

directed them, to have had the whole of the Title introduced into their Monthly Publication. For, from the Title, in the manner they have *sparingly* mentioned it, the Reader could not certainly consider, or expect it to be a Medical Publication.

But they supposed, no doubt, that all their Readers were “*Adepts in the art of guessing,*” * and that it therefore would be sufficient: Or, they might probably have had, *as we shrewdly guess*, several other very good reasons with *them*, for such partial relation of the Title;—namely, that they may *never have intended*, or were *unwilling*, or perhaps found they were *not able*, to take proper notice of the Medical part of the Treatise, which will plainly appear to every impartial Reader of the *London Medical Journal*, (who has not even read Dr. Jackson’s Treatise, but very strikingly so if he has), by the whole tenor of their account of it, as well as

* Page 284 of the Journal.

their extracts from it. And further reasons, not less plausible, might be given, for those already thrown out. However, such limited accounts, and such partial and unfair behaviour in the Reviewers of New Publications, can never, in our opinions, tend to the improvement of Medicine; therefore will never give reputation to *the London*, or any other, *Medical Journal*, or its Authors.

CORAL. I. The first rule to be observed by the Editors of all such publications should be, to give a full and exact relation of the Title of the Book.

The first observation which the *Editors* make, in commencing their account of the Treatise, is truly ridiculous, and relates to the six Asterisks (*****) which follow the Author's fourth Head, or Division of Medicine; and which Head he has taken the liberty of adding to the three hitherto enumerated by systematic Writers,

“ without

“without venturing to give it a name,”—meaning, no doubt, to leave the coining of a new word to Professors and Colleges, and on which account the Asterisks, as above, were introduced.

They VERY INGENIOUSLY “leave it
 “to the ingenious adepts in the art of guessing
 “to determine, what the Author meant by
 “his six Asterisks.”* If the Editors think it of any advantage to them to know, we would beg to refer them to the Author, or Printer, for full satisfaction; and in the mean time, will take the liberty (in return) to call upon “the ingenuity of
 “those their Readers, who are adepts in
 “the art of guessing,” to determine, in like manner, whether or not the Editors of the *London Medical Journal* held their meeting in the clouds, when they pen’d that application to their Reader’s Faculty at conjecture; or whether it might not possibly have escaped from them, while they were

* Page 284 of the Journal.

on earth, practising star-gazing. However, it is plain, the Author's stars (*****) did not shine bright enough for their understanding, but rather seemed *clouds* to them.

CORAL. II. A Reader's skill in the art of conjecturing, should never be called upon but in matters of importance, as a considerable portion of time must necessarily be given up to *guessing*, though often to little purpose, when it might otherwise have been more usefully employed. In the study of Medicine, the Reader will meet with too many occasions wherein he must be involuntarily lost in conjecture, even when the language is copious. Let him not, therefore, waste his time in attempting to *unriddle Blanks and Asterisks*, but conclude that the subject is still crude and imperfect.

The *Editors* of the Journal next take notice of the Subject of the Work, SYMPATHY, and extract the Aphorism in which
the

The Author has defined the extent of HER commerce and relation to MAN. As the *Editors* have made no objection to, or observation on this Aphorism, we will suppose that they have considered that passage as extravagantly wild and enthusiastic, and will not probably admit her to be, what the Author in another part of his Work has defined her, “Nature’s Handmaid in the Constitution and Government of the Animal Economy.”

They then go on to take notice, that the Author has said, “an Animal may have an agreeable feeling, yet no sensation of it.”——We own, that it may be difficult to comprehend it, yet do not doubt but the Author is able to illustrate it by a Commentary. That he thinks so is clear, from the question he throws out in the following Aphorism, viz. “May not the child in the womb have agreeable and disagreeable feelings, without a sensation of them?”

CORAL. III. We think that all *Critics*, and *Anonymous Writers*, who have a disagreeable way of writing, should remember, that *others* may not have as little sensation of it as themselves.

The *Editors* have, in the next place, condescended to take notice of what the Author of the Treatise has said, respecting certain *sympathies of impression*, and of *consciousness*, from external objects, as from BEAUTY. We think the Aphorism pertinent to the subject, and therefore allowable, though they may have thought it ludicrous, and therefore not so proper or necessary: Or perhaps they do not believe what the Author has said to be true. It is a *painful* request for us to make, in order to prove the doctrine, to beg that *any one* of the Society, for the satisfaction of *the other Members*, would starve himself, that it may be put fairly to the trial; for we may venture, if the *experiment* be properly made, to answer for their

their not being disappointed, by not meeting with *those consequences* of which the Author has forewarned them.

The *Editors* next extract, with great inattention, what the Author has said, when he treats of *Universal Sympathy*, respecting the difference between the Sympathetic effects consequent upon an injury done to parts in the neighbourhood of *the heart*, such as the *shoulder*, and those which follow a similar one, done to a part far remote from it, to wit, the *toes*. If the Author has fallen into any error, in making the observation alluded to by the *Editors*, they ought to have pointed it out. It may be some satisfaction *to them* to have it observed, that a *much more respected man** than their *whole Society*, has been, if we are not misinformed, inclined to the same opinion himself. *This* they evidently were not sufficiently aware of, when they *read* the Treatise.

The

* Mr. J. Hunter.

The Author of the Treatise has observed, when speaking of the effects of *Cantharides* on the Bladder, that “ he has “ read of some kind of stone brought from “ the West Indies, which, when laid to “ the wrist, effectuated the discharge of “ gravel,” &c. The *Editors* of the Journal have mentioned it, we are sure, not because the observation has any particular merit, but with the view to prejudice the Reader against the Publication, by pointing out to him its weaker parts, as if his Readers were not as able to judge as themselves. But *they* think themselves, and would be thought, the *Barometer* of Medical Science; and no doubt, expect that the *pressure* of their understanding will so operate, as to *weigh* against the judgment of the whole Faculty.

CORAL. IV. It is much to be lamented, that we are not possessed of such a grand specific; and we must conclude, that *Lord Bacon* had been *misinformed*, or no doubt we

we should *at this time* have had such a remedy in use.—But, perhaps, it has *outlived* its charm,

What the *Editors* have mentioned from the Aphorisms, which treat of the sympathy between *the soles of the feet* and *the head*, and between *the hands* and *the heart*, are clearly to be understood as quotations made by the Author; and must certainly be considered by every sensible Reader, as parts of a Publication not properly to be noticed by Reviewers. We will venture to say, that they were only, and very properly mentioned, to shew, that *ancient Practice* has been on some occasions founded on the *principle of universal Sympathy*.—

“ The sagacious Surgeon, who, with gravity and unaffected assurance, would order the weapon with which the wound had been inflicted, to be rubbed with his mystical sympathetic powder, was possessed of at least a harmless secret; provided it was not enjoined, that stimulating

“ enulating applications were to be used to
 “ the part, and as long as it did not pre-
 “ vent his paying a due attention to the
 “ state of the wound.” *Newman's Essay.*

The *Editors* next transcribe the whole of the fourth Section of chap. iv. entitled by the Author, “ *Sympathy, when the province of the Physician, and when of the Surgeon.*” They take notice that it is short; which, we think, does not less recommend it; though it would with propriety admit of more commentary. If, however, censure can justly fall upon the Writer, for impropriety in any part of it, we know he is ready to take it to himself; as he could not venture to name the Author of the Opinion, lest he might have been misinformed by his Correspondent. The Section may have appeared to the *Editors* of the *London Medical Journal* as improper, because it has not been in all countries, often not in this, attended to; nor does it always properly apply to those two

Medical

Medical Characters. We therefore believe, that the Author will not in future *plant provinces for individuals.*

CORAL. V. *Corporate bodies* should always have the liberty of directing *each other*, when both the interest and reputation of an Author are in danger of suffering, by *injudicious*, if not *wilfull*, *misrepresentation*; which must be the consequence, if the Editors of Monthly Publications be allowed to depart, *with impunity*, from their *province*. On that ground, we are now attempting to chalk out to *such*, what should be *the province of a Society of Physicians.*

The Reader is next favoured by the *Editors*, with a short extract upon the sympathetic operation of warm applications to the body. Here, again, *they absurdly quote a quotation*, and speak of it as if it was the Author's *own* opinion. The *Editors* must certainly have read the Work

D

with

with *one eye* shut; which, it is well known, much *clouds* the sight. If *they* will again take the trouble of reading Aphor. CLXXXIV of Dr. Jackson's Treatise, *with both eyes open*, they will find that "SAYS HE," (which they quote) refers to Mr. J. Hunter, whose name is mentioned at full length in the beginning of the same Aphorism; and whose great authority in opinions, will sufficiently throw ridicule upon the idea, *that warm water, externally applied, can possibly add moisture to the living body*. The same will also guard us against suffering any abatement of that respect we owe him, *though they* were to criticize him to eternity.

The Author is next under very great obligations to the *Editors* of the *London Medical Journal*, for the high opinion they must have entertained of his *sensibility*. For they have said of *him*, when proceeding to take notice of the effect of *oil*, by friction on an animal body, "He laments,
"and

“ and **FEELINGLY** too, that an animal
 “ body, labouring under the want of any
 “ free motion, is less happy than the
 “ hinge of a door ;” because **HE** has said
 (and which they then quote) “ Unfor-
 “ tunately for the animal body, oil can-
 “ not penetrate beyond the surface, to af-
 “ fect mechanically the inward parts.” —
 “ Fortunately for the hinge, oil may pe-
 “ netrate into all its moving apparatus.”

We must again beg leave to tell these
correct, and *long-necked Critics*, who pun
 even when they mean, and ought to be
 serious, that they must have been under
 the influence of “ **DARKNESS VISIBLE,**”
in the clouds, when they read this part of
 the Treatise : Or they could not so soon
 have forgot, with what the Author com-
 menced the second Section of Chap. V.
 four pages only preceding the Aphorism in
 question, namely, in the following words :
 “ We shall be better able to understand
 “ the foregoing Theory, (*which is chiefly*

“ *Mr. J. Hunter's*, and most of the argu-
 “ ments in the following Sections are to
 “ be received as his) if, by the way of il-
 “ lustration, we contrast it with the com-
 “ mon received opinion and explanation,
 “ respecting topical applications.”* Here
 they must certainly have had *both their*
eyes shut. What could they mean? We do not
 think that the Reader is entitled to con-
 clude, *from any of these passages*, that
 the Author of the Treatise is deprived of
 the want of any *free motion*; therefore,
 how is it to be understood, that “ *he feel-*
 “ *ingly laments.*” We hope to find, (if such
 should be necessary), *that he can use the*
muscles of his hand and fore-arm, in ma-
naging a pen, (or OTHERWISE) in the de-
fence of his character, as a Medical Writer;
 and we do not think, that writing can
 have lessened *the free use of the joints* of his
 right hand.

* Treatise on Sympathy, page 80.

CORAL. VI. The *Editors* of the *London Medical Journal* must certainly have *swallowed oil*, or have used it *externally*, to give full and free motion to *their tongue* and *lower jaw*, when *they* dictated to their *Secretary* the above FEELING Sentence.

They then proceed to extract the whole of the Aphorisms, describing the effects of the passions and affections, without offering any observation on it. We, however, *understand by such conduct*, that they have read Lord Bacon's Works, and may, on that ground, disapprove of the Author's quotation. *This shews their reading.* Or if they have not read those Works, they ought to have observed, while reading the Treatise, that it is given by the Author as a *Quotation*, though they have *quoted it*, as if it had contained his *own* observations. *This shews their candour and judgment.* They may, however, have chosen to *quote this quotation*, that they might prove their accuracy in discerning

discerning typographical errors; for it clearly discovers to us, that they observed an uncommon degree of attention while reading it, by their having very kindly, though *indirectly*, corrected an error of the Press in the Treatise, by printing the word "*causeth*" in italics, in their Journal, because it should have been "cause" in the Treatise. It would have done them more credit as *sensible*, though not as *accurate*, men, if they had made the proper correction, instead of pointing out so insignificant an error.

CORAL. VII. This accuracy is agreeable, no doubt, to one of the rules for the *Young Critic*, which, it is conjectured by *an adept in the art of guessing*, have lately fallen into their hands. If the *Editors* of the Journal had rested their credit on this enlarged scale of critical examination, they might have observed a typographical error of much more consequence, in the Title page of the Treatise, as *laevis* in
the

the motto, has *smoothly* stolen in, to keep *levis* out, which is no *inconsiderable* mistake.

The *Editors* then take notice, “ that
 “ the passions of the mind are occasionally
 “ infective,” and *partially* quote from the
 Aphorism on this remark, and too *ap-*
parently, with the view of again shewing
 their reading, as Lord Bacon expresses
 himself on the same subject in words
 nearly similar to those they have quoted.
 What they have noticed particularly re-
 spects the infection of *fear* and *shame*.
 If *they* meant, by their general conduct,
 to illustrate, as an example, the doctrine
 of *imitative Sympathy*, we own our obli-
 gations to them; for we think we may
prophetically assert, that if *these passions*
 ever were, or could be, *infective*, (and we
 believe no one can deny it) *they* certainly
 will become so in a *Society of Physicians*,
 who, we are given to understand, have
socially united into one corporeal body, for
 propagating the *improvement of Medical*
Science,

Science, even at the hazard of *their own* reputation and fortune.

The last of their numerous *quotations from quotations*, taken from the First Part of the Treatise on Sympathy, relates to the natural Sympathy between the eyes : And they have been *very particular*, in extracting from the Aphorisms on this subject. “ There is a very apparent reason “ why a Sympathy should take place between the eyes.” * But the *Editors* of the Journal seem not in the least to have attended to it ; or *their* eyes would have been more accurate in *seeing*, what it was they were reading.

They have observed from the Treatise, “ that custom will destroy this natural “ Sympathy, so that some people will “ squint when they please :”— TRUE, and therefore we conclude, that from the *great penetration and attention* with which

* Treatise on Sympathy.

these *sharp-sighted Editors* must have set out, in their critical enquiry into the *demerits* of the Treatise on Sympathy, they must have surely destroyed the natural sympathy between *their* eyes; so that from the first of their undertaking it, *they* must have been *squinting* at the Publication. We can only *in this way* account for their extracting the opinions of *others*, instead of the Author's, in doing which they have *wantonly sported* with the judgment of their Reader.

CORAL. VIII. The *same caution* which the Author has given to mothers and nurses, in his Treatise, is equally important, we imagine, to the prosperity of Monthly Medical Publications. Therefore, we advise the *young and inexperienced Editors* of such, “not to suffer their *Secretary*, or *Servant*, to place a candle behind
 “them, instead of before them, when
 “they are engaged in their *Critiques*, as
 “their eyes might thereby be disposed to

“ *the habit of squinting.*”— This appears not to have been attended to by the *Editor* of the *London Medical Journal*,

With the prevention of squinting, the *Editors* end their account of the First Part of the Treatise on Sympathy.

WE come now to the last *quotation*, which the *Editors* have done the Author the honour of *copying*, and which is the *only one* they have thought proper to notice from the Second Part of his Publication, though it not only constitutes the greatest part of the Work, but is strictly and interestingly *Medical* through the whole of it, being *always either physiological, pathological, or therapeutical*. The *Editors* have *digested* this Second Part of the Treatise with a very *keen appetite*, as plainly appears from their having selected the *only passage* that could possibly correspond with *their principles and taste* in criticism, *the extracting of quotations*, which
must

must very evidently have appeared to the Reader of the Journal the FOART of *these* REVIEWERS.

Something further singular must be noticed, namely, that the Reader has been referred by the Author of the Treatise to the bottom of the page, for the *authenticity* of the quotation in question, because he, no doubt, considered it as not only *curious*, but *useful*. Every one must admire it, as much as he does, *on this principle*, that it strongly ridicules the numerous absurd Theories on Digestion, which many Writers have *seriously* penned and vindicated; and therefore does honour to the very respectable Author of it.* Such a *judicious Satyre* on the folly of thinking man, cannot be too generally made known, and therefore we shall copy it.

Speaking of the stomach, Dr. Jackson observes, as a quotation, that “ some

* Dr. William Hunter.

“ have compared it to a Mill, others to a
 “ Stewing-pot, others to a Wort-trough,
 “ when all the while it must have ap-
 “ peared, that it was neither a Mill, nor a
 “ Stewing-pot, nor a Wort-trough, nor
 “ any thing else but a Stomach.”

This the *Editors* have given as a *quo-*
tation from the Author's Treatise, with,
 we are too much afraid, a *jaundiced eye*, and
 have left their Readers to find out, that it
 has long been the opinion of a very public
 character.

The Author has observed, in a subse-
 quent Page, that he considers the stomach
 as the *seat of Sympathy*, the *throne of Sensi-*
bility; therefore the *Editor* could never
 have supposed, that he would admit it to
 be a *porridge-pot*.

Upon *the last*, as well as *the preceding*
quotations, we must observe, that if any
 serious censure could have been passed
 upon *them*, *they* did not, with any pro-
 priety,

priety, fall under the notice of the *Editors of the London Medical Journal*, if they meant to have *criticized*, or simply to have *given an account of*, Dr. Jackson's Treatise.

They conclude *the above mangled and distorted quotations, from the Author's own quotations*, with the following *sympathetic* sentence. "FROM THESE FEW PASSAGES, SELECTED FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORK, THE READER WILL BE ENABLED TO JUDGE OF THE AUTHOR'S ABILITIES AS A MEDICAL WRITER.

The *Editors*, no doubt, so cordially sympathised in the sentence they were willing to pass upon the work, that they grew bold to *rashness*, with the hope of *chaining* the Reader's judgment to their own, on the principle of *universal Sympathy*. We will venture, however, to say, from the great opinion we still entertain of its liberality, that they will never meet with, in the profession, such a *Sympathetic Fool*.

To render this Address as complete *an Eulogium* on the merit of the *London Medical Journal*, as lays in the reach of our abilities, we shall make a short observation on the plan of that Publication.

It has been divided into four Sections, the last of which has been entitled, "*Monthly Catalogue*." This Section, however, of the fourth Number, commences with the *Extracts* from the Treatise on Sympathy, by which conduct, in their departing from *their fixed plan*, the *Editors* may have probably intended to shew great *partiality and favour* to the Author. They thereby clearly anticipated *the design of their Work*, and disordered its arrangement, purposely, we presume, *to serve the Author* on the first opportunity.

In looking over the *Monthly Catalogue*, of each of the first four Numbers of the *Journal*, we observe, that *the Titles* only of most of the Books have been given *in that Section*; and indeed when any observation or
 cursory

cursor account has followed the Title of any new book, it was short, and never exceeded a Page; in general, amounted only to a *short sentence*. But the *accurate Review* of the Treatise on Sympathy *fills seven Pages*, and ought, consistent with the plan of the Journal, to have appeared among the accurate Reviews of other Books in the *first* Section, to which *that* is appropriated. But the *Editors of the Journal* must have been *so sensible*, that they had been *unwarrantably inaccurate and partial* in the account of that Treatise, that they *could not for shame* introduce it in that Section, being *too conscious* that it was *no account* of the Book.

We must further observe, that when they made any observation *on a Book* in the *Monthly Catalogue*, it *never contained a quotation*: Whereas the Review of the Treatise on Sympathy is made up of *garbled quotations, from the Author's own quotations*; so that they have not given *any account of*
the

the work-itself, but have grossly insulted and imposed upon the Reader's judgment, by calling upon him to *judge of* an Author's work, almost wholly *from* a Review of quotations, which they have *incorrectly* copied. Such *unfair* proceedings will never pass *unpunished*, though the JOURNAL was the CONSCIENCE of *their* BODY.

We shall lay before the Reader *some of our motives* for this Address; and conclude with the Contents of the Treatise on Sympathy, that our Readers may judge, even in that rude way, how far *the Author* of it is to be considered as a *Medical Writer*.

In the first place, we have thought it our duty, as Members of Society, to expose all *serious* undertakings for the improvement of Medicine, when they are not prosecuted on *the principles of Liberality and Candour*, as they may then do *great mischief* to Society, while they at the same time insult the *dignity* of that Profession, which

which has *to us* greatly appeared entitled to be thought liberal, and which *every Member* of Society ought to watch over, and preserve. We live, indeed, in a *licentious age*; but surely, we ought to be left to the exercise of our own reason and judgment, *in literary matters*, though we do allow *our passions* to be influenced by the *example* of others. We have authority to say, that the Author of the Treatise would not have *ventured* to have published, if he had not always found the Professors of it *liberal*, and ever inclined “to look upon
 “every effort of its younger Members with
 “complacency, and appreciate them with
 “candour.” *

Relying on the justness of the foregoing Observation, we shall venture to say, notwithstanding the *Editors* of the *London Medical Journal* have styled themselves a *Society of Physicians*, that the *Writers* of the *said Journal* (as far as the account of the Treatise is fair evidence) are not *Medi-*

* Preface to the Treatise on Sympathy.

cal Writers; and we shrewdly guess, that the Publication does not arise from the *Joint-labors* of any such Society.

Secondly, We next thought, that this *Society of Physicians* must have really existed *in the clouds*, as we could not be so weak as to suppose, that any such *Society upon earth*, would have, in the review of a *Medical Treatise*, passed over unnoticed whatever was *strictly and interestingly Medical*, and have noticed only its *weakest* and most exceptionable parts: Or, on the other hand, we must have supposed, *such Society* to have been *totally unacquainted with Medical Doctrines*, particularly with the Doctrines of the University of Edinburgh, with which the subject of the *Treatise* is so much connected. We therefore wished to warn the Faculty, and particularly the *Students of Medicine*, against their placing a too implicit faith in the Productions of this AERIAL Society.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, A further motive for this Address has been, an *impulse of CONSCIOUSNESS*, which has directed, *may driven us* to defend, and do justice to, the injured reputation of young Authors, and guard it in future against all *unfair attacks*, to the disturbance of private peace and property, as well as the danger of checking all juvenile attempts to improve, not only Medical, but Universal Science. If the GUILTY can be made to *blush*, the young and inoffensive Author, and aspiring CRITIC, may equally profit by *the example*.

We are confident, that *many of the Youth* of this Kingdom, might become useful Members of Society, *as Authors*, if they were not awed by, as well as in dread of, *the authority and sounding name of CRITIC*, knowing full well, how natural it is for human nature to suppose, that Monthly Publications do contain, (because they ought to contain) the opinions of the *aged and experienced*.

This often discovers to us the weakness and indifference of man, who will even allow others to decide for him, because he will not be at the trouble of thinking for himself. Thus does many a sensible man become *self-deprived* of the use of his own reason ; and thus is the Public often *wantonly cheated* of the fruits of natural genius and industry.

We shall conclude with observing to the EDITORS of the *London Medical Journal*, that they have a fresh opportunity offered them, of exerting their *Sympathetic abilities* in Criticism, by the *recent* publication of a Poem called *Sympathy, or a Sketch of the Social Passion*. We hope they will favour the Public with some *extracts and quotations from it*, which will, no doubt, be very *socially received* by the FACULTIES, as a further *Sketch of their abilities*.

If we thought, however, that *their diffidence* would prevent them from meddling
any

any more with *the subject*, we would send *Mr. Breslaw* to their HOUSE OF MEETING, who shall be previously advised to ring *his Sympathetic Bell* in their ears, till he had roused them to the full exertion of *those abilities*, of which they have lately given *so noble a specimen*, in their account of the Treatise on SYMPATHY.

LONDON, }
May 1781. }

In this *our struggle* for the preservation of Medical Liberality and Candour, we have adhered closely to the object of our censure, viz. *the Conduct of the Editor of the London Medical Journal*. We should do great injustice to the sensible and discerning part of mankind, if we could suppose, but for a moment, that they would countenance and establish *such unfair proceedings*; and as well-wishers to the LITERÆ HUMANIORES, and their Votaries, we shall use our best and most serious endeavours,
to

to prevent the business of *Reviewing Medical Publications* from becoming “ a low
 “ *illiberal trade*,” conducted by mean finess
 and imposition, and “ requiring rather the
 “ despicable arts of servility and cunning,
 “ than the happy genius, and enlightened
 “ talents of men of science” and experience.
Newman's Essay.

The following part is laid before
 the Reader, as the Contents
 of the Treatise on Sympathy,
 that he may judge how great
 the extent of the Subject is,
 and how far the Publication is
 entitled to be considered *Medical*.

PART THE FIRST. *On the nature of Sympathy in general; that of Antipathy, and the force of Imagination; and on their extensive*

tensive importance and relation to the Animal æconomy; with many interesting observations on Medical Sympathy.

CHAP. I. *On the extensive relation of Sympathy to the animal æconomy.*—Sect. i. *Sympathy, the first and last principle of animal life.*
Sect. ii. *When mental, and when corporeal.*
Sect. iii. *When inherent, and when acquired.*
Sect. iv. *How it prevents and cures Diseases.*

CHAP. II. *Sympathy which attends the healthful state of the System.*—Sect. i. *Sympathy one of the most extensive principles in the animal æconomy.* Sect. ii. *When similar and when dissimilar.*
Sect. iii. *How varied in different animals.*
Sect. iv. *Least varied in the most simple animal.*
Sect. v. *Most strongly marked by affections of the stomach.* Sect. vi. *Mental Sympathy often connected with simple life, and how.*

CHAP. III. *On the Sympathies which attend Diseases.*—Sect. i. *Inflammation when Sympathetic, and when Specific.* Sect. ii. *Diseased Sympathy, how partial, and how universal.*
Sect. iii. *When particularly partial.* Sect. iv. *When in a special manner universal.* Sect. v. *Universal*

Universal Sympathy, when immediate, and when secondary.

CHAP. IV. *On the uses of Sympathy.*—

Sect. i. *Natural Sympathies most evidently useful.* Sect. ii. *Diseased Sympathies less evidently useful.* Sect. iii. *What Sympathies may be applied to Medicinal use, and how.* Sect. iv. *Sympathy, when the province of the Physician, and when of the Surgeon.*

CHAP. V. *On the Sympathetic operation of Medicines.*—Sect. i. *Effects of Medicines when local and when remote.* Sect. ii. *Sympathetic effects of aqueous applications to the skin.* Sect. iii. *How unctuous and volatile applications by Sympathy increase motion.* Sect. iv. *How unctuous and volatile applications procure resolution.*

CHAP. VI. *On the Sympathies of the senses, and force of imagination.*—Sect. i. *On the Sympathies produced by the passions and affections of the mind.* Sect. ii. *On the Sympathetic affections of the external senses.* Sect. iii. *On the secret effects of Sympathy, and Antipathy, on the child in the womb.* Sect. iv. *Sympathy sometimes*

times disorders, and throws into confusion, the œconomy of human life.

PART THE SECOND. *On febrile Sympathy and Consent, and on the balance and connection of extreme vessels, illustrated by practical remarks, and a new explanation of the various affections of the stomach and skin in Fever; in which is attempted, a full refutation of the Doctrine delivered on the same subject, from the Practical Chair at the University of Edinburgh.*

CHAP. I. *A concise view of the Theory of Fever.*—Sect. i. *The Author's original Letter to Dr. Cullen, with the Doctor's Answer to it.* Sect. ii. *Of the Phænomena of Fever.* Sect. iii. *Of the proximate cause of Fever.* Sect. iv. *Of the remote causes of Fever.*

CHAP. II. *Of the various febrile affections of the stomach.*—Sect. i. *Of the physiology of the stomach.* Sect. ii. *Of anorexia as a febrile affection of the stomach.* Sect. iii. *Of nausea, as the same.* Sect. iv. *Of vomiting as the same.*

CHAP. III. *On the Sympathy and Consent between the stomach and skin in Fever.*—Sect. i. *How the Sympathy and Consent depend upon the balance and connection of extreme vessels, and not upon the condition of the muscular fibres of the stomach.* Sect. ii. *How the balance and connection of the extreme vessels, giving the consent between the stomach and the skin, may be illustrated by the operation of Medicines, as well as by the general Phænomena of Fever.*

CHAP. IV. *How the Author's doctrine is illustrated by the same arguments which Dr. Cullen has made use of to illustrate his own.*—Sect. i. *Remarks on the Fact related by Dr. Sydenham, concerning the Plaguë.* Sect. ii. *On the cessation of vomiting at the coming on of the hot stage of Fever, and very certainly on any sweat appearing.* Sect. iii. *On the effects of vomits in bringing on the hot stage of Fever.* Sect. iv. *On the effects of cold water taken into the stomach.* Sect. v. *On the effects of cold applied externally to the body.*

CHAP. V. *Some opinions are delivered in a concise point of view, as a summary to the whole.*
—Sect. i.

—Sect. i. Some general conclusions respecting the febrile affections of the stomach, by way of Corollaries. Sect. ii. The Author attempts to give a new summary of the Pathology of Fevers. Sect. iii. Some promised observations on the terms Sympathy and Consent. Sect. iv. Conclusion, containing the opinions of some eminent men on the subject.

With a Copious Index to the whole.

THE END.